

The Democratic Pandora's Box.
The address of the State-rights Democracy of Hamilton County to the South, undertaken to show that there is a remnant in the free States which has not bowed the knee to the popular sovereignty on abolition. But who are ready to use the words of the Carthage Platform—"the adoption of that whole truth which has, in the progress of discussion, been arrived at," and will maintain the rights of the South on their true ground, which, they claim, has not been done by the Northern Democracy hitherto.

It was reasonable that after such pretensions, and from a party which has yet no political ascendancy to risk by taking true ground, we should expect from the State-rights Democracy of Hamilton County, a position which would at least be satisfactory to the South, and which would convince them that if the State-rights Democracy of Hamilton County had their way, the demands of the South would be satisfied, and all would be peace and harmony.

The address is devoted almost entirely to a history of the way the Democratic Party has been misled, and to an exhibit of the way it should have been done, and would have been done if another hand had worked the bellows, and to showing how "Old Whigery" has got possession of the Democracy—a kind of doctrine not calculated to soothe the leading element of the Southern Democracy. There is little, if any, positive doctrine in the address, except the admission of the justice of what is termed by the Douglas men, "a slave code," and a declaration that the election of Lincoln is a sufficient cause for secession, or at least will be if it is repeated after the State-rights Democracy of Hamilton County have tried their hands at the reins. But we suppose that a communication of the author to the Commercial, defending the address, contains the principle of the State-rights Democracy of Hamilton County on slavery and popular sovereignty. From it we take the following:

"State tenures exist persons and not domain, and over whomsoever it does not exist legally in the United States, it continues to do so, until abrogated in the course of law, and I suppose we do not differ as to what that course is. It must either be done by manumission, or by a sovereignty, such as a State in the proper manner."

We understand by this, that rights of slave property acquired in the States may be carried into the Territories, where they cannot be voided except by a State Constitution. The same doctrine is expressed by the same author, in the Carthage Platform of the State-rights Democracy of Hamilton County, as follows:

"Resolved: That the provision of the Constitution which provides that full faith and credit shall be given to the records of the several States, clearly implies that the relations of the inhabitants of States to each other, before migrating into the Territories, continue all over the Territory of the United States until it conflicts with laws passed by sovereign authority."

The "sovereign authority" mentioned in the resolution, which only can abolish slavery, is shown to be State sovereignty by the previous quotation. We believe that it is generally held by the South that the Federal Government may do that in a Territory which State sovereignty can do in a State. But they hold that sovereignty has no power over property except to protect it. Practically it would be a trifling loss to the South to exclude slave property from the Territories. At least no body would be deprived of his property by it. But to seduce the owner of this property into the Territories, and foster and protect it there by Federal laws, and then permit it to be confiscated by a State Constitution, would exceed any thing which even the radical Abolitionists have ever proposed.

It is difficult to see the use of putting any such thing in platforms or addresses; and to call such a monstrous doctrine "that whole truth which has been in the progress of discussion arrived at," seems like a Hamilton County State-rights joke. The tenure of slave property, legally existing in a Territory, can in no wise be changed by the change to a State government. Political principles revolve on their own axis once a year, or oftener; but rights of property are eternal. Has a new State any more power over existing slave property, than an old one? Who supposes that a popular majority in Kentucky could abolish slavery? Yet this seems to be the doctrine of the State-rights Democracy of Hamilton County.

The majority of men in any of the slave States are not slaveholders. In some of the States, in some degree, restricted by property qualifications, but in the North all parties believe in unrestricted suffrage of white men. Circumstances may easily make the non-slaveholders desirous to get rid of slavery; and according to this "State-rights" theory they may, in such a State as Kentucky, vote a hundred millions of the property of their neighbors out of existence. The power which can do that can vote the property of its neighbors' hands into its own. The vote-yourself-a-farm plan has been regarded as a tolerably easy way for lazy men to get a living; but that is shown in the shade by this principle by which every man may vote away his neighbor's negroes.

Such are the fallacies on this question into which politicians run, in their efforts to make it serve their purposes. And in the effort to take State-rights ground, it is assumed that a State—that is, a majority of the people of a State—has a sovereign right over the property of its citizens. Will this doctrine be likely to persuade the South to wait one Presidential term more, before they dissolve the Union, in order to see what the State-rights Democracy of Hamilton County can do for them?

An Item.
The items in the account of the executors of the McKim estate consist, in small degree, of payments of various claims, among which is a judgment in favor of the Farmers' College for \$2,514, which was made by another donation to the cause of education, with a result quite as distinguished as in the case of the bequest. There is also \$1,300 for the services of a clerk, \$600 for F. G. Carey for expenses of two trips to New Orleans, and several items for professional services. Judge Key, the attorney for the estate, is allowed \$1,000. There is no doubt that there is a very moderate charge; probably lower

than it would have been for the same services if Mr. McKim had been alive. The aggregate of these, including \$578, for the commission of the executors, is \$18,872. But the item of \$30,000 for the extra service of the executors in taking care of the property was too trifling to cut up into particulars. The cash which this charge leaves on hand is \$693.55 which shows that the charge was scrupulously exact.

The receipts of the property were nearly all from the sale of stocks. As one of the executors was the stock broker, it will be seen that the executorship was most admirably arranged for the execution of this trust. The commission for the sale of the stocks is not included in the expenditures; the net proceeds only being returned. The manner in which this trust is carried out is calculated to encourage our men of wealth to leave their property to found benevolent institutions in our city.

Mixed Marriages.
The Catholic Bishop (Spalding) of Louisville, has addressed a circular to the clergy and laity on the subject of mixed marriages—that is, the marriage of Catholics with members of sects or with infidels—showing that it is undoubtedly true that such union must result in an irrepressible conflict, if both parties retain their belief, not only concerning their own faith, but in regard to the religious education of their children, which naturally results in the indifference of the parents to all religion, and the children usually "grow up either indifferentists or infidels." The Bishop shows that these marriages are contrary to the rules of the Church, and declares that "the Bishop is not permitted to relax the laws of the Church without sufficient reason."

These marriages have always been considered objectionable by the Church. St. Paul positively enjoined, "Be not yoked with unbelievers." His injunction lost some weight from his general radical views on the subject of matrimony, and his low estimate of women; but no one doubts the evils that result from such yoking. Also, the most recently organized of any of the great sects, the Methodists, recognized the evil by putting its members back on probation, for such marriages. When there are so many legal and social motives and bounds to which the affections are made to conform, which show that they are not intractable, it would seem that they might also conform to the rules of the Church.

The Kentucky Regulation Case.
The Louisville Journal states that the refusal of Governor Dennison, of Ohio, to deliver up a Kentucky fugitive from justice, who had been indicted for stealing slaves, on the ground that it was no crime under Ohio laws, is sustained by a Kentucky precedent, in which a Governor refused to comply with a requisition for a fugitive, indicted for kidnapping a free negro in Indiana, on the ground that it was no crime under Kentucky laws. This would show that Gov. Magoffin is a little fast in the fess he is making over this affair.

It is our belief that both these requisitions should have been complied with. But the stealing of a negro slave (when there is no disinterested philanthropy in the case) is no greater crime than stealing a horse of the same value; while to kidnap a free man and sell him into slavery is just as much worse than murder as death is preferable to loss of liberty; for particulars of which see the Fourth-of-July orations and current Southern literature. If Governor Magoffin's "wrong" is to be the subject of any new compromise or legislation, it is very likely that the Indiana "wrong" will raise a subject for new provisions.

A MAN PUNISHED BY A PANTHER IN NEW YORK.—Last Tuesday, as a man was walking in the woods, about eighteen miles from Boonville, N. Y., he suddenly came across an unexpected visitor in the form of a large and savage-looking panther, which, as he approached a pile of lumber, was discovered sitting upon the further end of it. The man immediately took to his heels, and fled in a violent, and hallooed with all his might. At this the panther disappeared. The man then hurried on, but had not proceeded a great distance before he again saw his four-footed enemy in advance of him. Again he took off his coat, and shook it defiantly at the beast, which again made tracks for the woods. The man knowing that a house was not far away made toward it. When within sight of it, he turned and looked behind him, when, lo! the panther was stealthily following him, and at a distance of only fifteen feet. His coat was again caught in a snare, and he was shaken as before, and accompanied with loud cries. This time the animal left with precipitation: the man hurried to the house, and fell to the floor with a gasp. The neighbors, who were aroused, and diligent search is making for the beast.

AN ENTUSIASTIC ORNITHOLOGIST.—Alexander Wilson, the ornithologist, often expressed the wish to be buried where the birds might sing over his grave. But this wish was not granted, for he lies in the cemetery of the Swedish Church in Southwark, Philadelphia. Wilson was an enthusiast who despised toil, privation, and every thing that men call discomfort. In 1804, he made a pedestrian journey to the Niagara Falls, in company with two friends. Winter came upon them on their return, in Genesee County one of his companions stopped with some friends, and the other sought a pleasant mode of traveling. Wilson persevered, and after fifty-seven days' absence, returned home on the 7th of December, having walked more than 1,200 miles. The last day he walked forty-seven miles.

LORD BROTHAM'S PERRAGE.—Lord Brotham's perrage in default of issue from himself, has been granted to the line descending from his brother William. The words of the patent are as follows: "That, in consideration of the eminent public services of our right trusty and well-beloved counselor, Henry, Baron Brotham, and Vaux, more especially in the diffusion of knowledge, the spread of education, and the abolition of the slave trade and slavery, we, of our especial grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, have advanced and created him to the dignity, &c., and to the heirs male of his body, and in default of such issue, to our trusty and well-beloved Wm. Brotham, Esq., brother of the said Henry, and the heirs male of his body, &c."

ANIMATED FIGHT WITH BURGARS.—A stirring fight with Burgars took place at the house of Joseph Johnson, near West Troy, N. Y., the other night. William Clapper, awakened by the entrance of the thieves, seized a baseball club, jumped out of his room, and shouted for help. The rogues followed him through the window, and as they came out two were killed by the club. Clapper then hearing Johnson hallooing a fourth thief inside, rushed in and knocked him down. He was secured, but the other three escaped, leaving a pool of blood outside.

THE AMBROSE EXAGGERATIONS OF POLITICAL EXCITEMENT.—False and distorted accounts of the state of affairs in different sections, are daily spread over the country. In Alabama, a dispatch says, there were 100,000 Minute-men enrolled, with a reserve corps of 240,000 men. The ridiculousness of such a statement is in the fact that there are not 10,000 voters in Alabama.

Lord Palmerston on the Prince of Wales's Visit to America.
At a public banquet in London, Lord Palmerston thus alluded to the reception of the Prince of Wales in America:

You have alluded to an event which has awakened the deepest interest in the mind of every Englishman. I mean the visit of the Prince of Wales to the North American Continent. It was to be expected that from the future home of England visited the subjects of Her Majesty in our North American Provinces he would be received with that enthusiastic affection which becomes a loyal and attached people. Our anticipations have not been disappointed. The reception of the Prince has been worthy of the people who pay him so honorable a visit, and of which he is so distinguished a member; and we may hope that that visit will cement more closely those ties which, I trust, are long destined to bind together that portion of the Queen's dominions and the mother country. We had not an equal right to expect that when his Royal Highness visited the United States he would be received with any thing more than the courtesy which civilized nations accord to distinguished members of the reigning family of another country. But I must say that it has been most gratifying to witness the cordiality, the hearty kindness, the generous hospitality, and I may say the enthusiastic delight with which that illustrious Prince was welcomed by our countrymen in the United States.

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HOME INTEREST.
Clothing renovated and repaired, 59 E. Third.

NEW A. E. EYLES, Clocks, Watches and Jewels, No. 243 and 271 Central-avenue.

DIED.
BEINLEN.—On Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, of consumption, Andrew Beinlen, aged 28 years, of the residence of Mr. John Gidd, No. 278 West Fourth-street, died at his residence.

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS.
Engraved and Printed, S. and S. Presses, De La Rue Stationery and Engraving, 172 West Fourth-street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.
FURS.
Our stock of FINE FURS, of all descriptions, is very complete, and kept full by constant receipts from the manufacturers.

DODD & CO.,
HATTERS AND FURRIERS,
144 MAIN-STREET.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.—THE regular monthly meeting of this Society will be held on Monday evening, the 11th inst., at 7 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. John Gidd, No. 278 West Fourth-street, for the election of officers for the ensuing year.

MARION ANNUAL STATED MEETING.—The annual meeting of the Marion Association will be held on Monday evening, the 11th inst., at 7 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. John Gidd, No. 278 West Fourth-street, for the election of officers for the ensuing year.

CAUTION.—Beware of worthless imitations, as several cheap goods are being sold under the name of "Palmer's Soap." The genuine "Palmer's Soap" is made by J. C. Palmer, of New York, and is sold by all druggists and patent medicine dealers. Also by all druggists and patent medicine dealers.

PERFUMERY.—FOR FINE COLOGNE, ROSE, STANGE, and other perfumes, call at the Fourth-street Perfumery Depot.

THE FUR STORE.
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FANNY ELLER'S PLACING THE BOMB.
Fanny Ellier is now at Berlin, at the bedside of a sick sister, wife of the son of Prince Adolph, of Prussia. The marriage of the young Baron de Barim, eldest son of the Prince Adolph, to Miss Theresa Ellier, sister to the famous dancer, and some thing of a danseuse herself, created a great sensation at the time, but the union has been a happy one, and the relatives long ago became reconciled to the plebeian intruder. From this union was born one child, a son, whose health induced his parents to send him, some months ago, to Egypt, to try the effect of the climate on his lungs. But, like Rachel, he received no benefit, and has just died in Nubia. The news threw the mother on her bed, and her sister Fanny hastened to her side, to console her in the cruel loss.

THE FATE OF OLD HORSES IN FRANCE.—Old horses seem to have a terrible time of it in la belle France. It is said that in a large livery establishment in the department of the Gironde, upward of 700 horses are annually led to death to feed the leeches.

A FATHER KILLS HIS DAUGHTER'S LOVER.
A Mr. Belknap, near Mokelumne Hill, California, having forbidden one Hatfield's address to his daughter, of fourteen years, old, the latter came armed with a knife and pistol, when Belknap took down his rifle and shot him.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
GREAT SALE
HOLIDAY
PRESENTS
WINTER DRY GOODS!

Deland & Gossage's,
74 & 76
WEST FOURTH-ST.
PRINTED
FRENCH ALL-WOOL DELAINES!
At 25 cents—worth 50 cents.

FIGURED FRENCH MERINOES!
At 65 cents—worth \$1.
Plain French Merinoes!
In all colors, at 50 cents—very cheap.

ENGLISH MERINOES!
At 20 cents—good quality.
FRENCH CHINTZ!
At 12½ cents—worth 25 cents.

Elegant Figured Dress Silks!
At 50 cents—great bargains.
CLOAKS AND SHAWL ROOMS!
NEW PARIS STYLES IN
BEAVER BASQUES!
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Gentlemen's Traveling Shawls!
Bed Blankets!
Crib Blankets!
IN ALL SIZES.
WOOL FLANNELS!
VERY CHEAP.

Colored Pressed Flannels!
SKIRTING FLANNELS!
In Drab, Gray and White, 24 yds. wide.
HOSIERY!
Children's Winter Underwear and Hosiery.

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TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE!
Panic Prices of 1857 Revived

DRY-GOODS STORE
O'REILLY & SON.
WE WILL SELL GOODS FOR THIRTY DAYS, commencing December 5, 1860, at prices never heretofore offered to citizens of this city. To all who want goods that are desirable, we would say, don't miss this opportunity, for we have the goods, and we are bound to sell them.

WE WILL SELL GOODS FOR THIRTY DAYS.
We give a list of some of our stock, and all goods not herein specified will be made to correspond in price with those given; and we shall be daily receiving new goods by express, as Mr. Wm. O'Reilly, a member of the firm, is at present in New York, attending the forced auction sales.

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